Shipatity NO12

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An Inaugural essay

on

Hepatitis

Submitted to the examination of The Resolves and medical Facually

of the

University of Pennsylvania

By Samuel Friedly

of Pennsylvania

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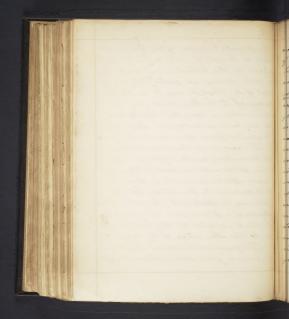
on

Hepatitis acuta

The lives and its membranes like made other parts of the body are hable to inflammation under two forms the audit and chronic
Do Culton supposes the acute with when the
inflammation attaches the surredoping
membranes and ealls the descent chronic
when the parametryma of the liver is the
affected. It I surredop not the liver is the
affected. It I surredop place when the ogtermities of the befalse arting are affected
and the chronic when the branches of the
befalse seen or was porter, which conveys



the principal partion of the blood to the liver is the seat of morbid action. De Cullen objects to this distinction and thinks there is neither evidence nor probability in super part of it. But it seems to me the terme nology of Dr Cullen educed from his distinction is somewhat objectionable as we have no analogy in names given to similar forms of disease in other parts We were do not characterize inflammation of the enveloping membrane of the lungs by the exclusive epithet acute, nor when the substance of the lungs is affected do we call it chronic on that account. On the contrary both these parts may be affected with the acute or chronic forms of inflammation. The same remark I think applies to the liver as well as to the other vicino of the body. The former writer does not show cause or give a just acason why acute inflamo



mation cannot attack the parenchyma of the liver as well as the investing mem beane of therefore call the inflanomotion of the liver acute when the symptoms described by the celebrated nosological writer of Edinburgh take places vize Tyrenia; hypochondii dentri ten sie et dolor, saepe pungens pleurities instra, seepius obtusus; dolor ad claviculam et summum humeri dextre; decubitus in unistrum latus difficilis; dysproca; tup sis sicea; vamities; singulties" and chronic when the following observations will apply. "Have saupe mulla quibus dignascatur signa prachet; aliquando lamen candem adefe suspicari protest, ex hepat itidis cousis quibusdam praegrefrus, ex sensu quadam plenitudinis et gravitalis in hypochondres dextro, ex dolorebus plus minusure prungentibus in eadem



parte subinde perceptis, ex dolore quo dam a presso hypochondrio deplia, vel a decubite in later sinistrum sentilo, et dessigne ex pyrexia leviorie cum div tis signis subinde infestante.

I am led to adopt this distinction & from having been lought that theaver litioners of medicine can prescribe, only to symptoms - and that any division drawn from the supposed location of direase can lead to no practical result; inasmuch as certainty can be obtained only by the difficuling knife.

Repatelis like other inflammations may terminate in resolution suppuration and abscept, sometimes in gangrene, or it may lead to chronic induration or sainthus of the livers in I think it impossible that acute.

and chronic hepatilis can exist at the



same time in the same part

The resolution of information of the liver is often a complished by war early and judicious we of the remedies to be insumerated presently

But if the symptoms of five and to cal pain to not what, but on the contra of continue willest or increase for sureal days, supplies him will probably takes place. The communication of the formation of fire is indicated frincipally by signs, increased by a sense of wight and oppreferon in the right hypothemetric and appreferon in the right hypothemetric um, with a throbbing pulsation in the offerted ride when bying on it.

It has been suffered by some that in flammations of the liver do not becomended in jury and a most first time. It observed in I have sum one instances where the pain and inflammation have subsided suddenly



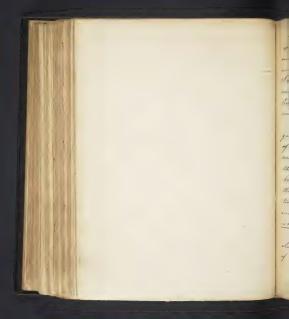
and have been succeeded by a low flettering pulse, cold oxtremities, diliquience, and deather so that there has been reason to suspect that this organ may on some occasions though much less frequently than others become gangunous! But in Morgagni de a sedans et exisis mar harum a case is related which proves positively that the liver becomes grugumous it now quote. his words " Seney unnes natus qualuor & septima ginta, gracelis, vinosus, ante mensem incedere sic inceperat, ut senistro polissimum cruri incum beret. Lund, domestici magis, mam ipse, ani madrenterant; rebit ente ifice de hoe dicon hat, aut uspiam do love se ostendebat. Duedesignita past diabus dolore ventris cor replus est vago, nullaque eum pebre conjunita quem ipse, nemere consults, thereare sump to expulit. I ed duo decim interjection deebus orters circa meridiem dator est ad



summan regionem charam der teram simul gravans, simul a similes, ut ajetal, quem mordentes afferent canes. Tumebat is locus, sed nec colorem mulaverat, &. si tangeres, mollis crat; manu autom profundius appressa, durum persiperias. O'ulous, casteroquin landabilis, color, & fren quens crat. Puli intra arbitas subsidebant. Lingua sieca. Not mala. Die marki altera pulsus major, & vibratus. Dolor, I tumor se ad ventris medium exten debant, qui demun sinistrorsum quaque perreyerant. Sanguis e dextero brachio missus ad uncias septem, nihil seri; crassam water, autom, & flavam habrit crustam. Saure erat quidene, non ea tamen, est cibros respueretur. EA Sous sine materia exonerabatur. Now pessima. Die lection pulsus hu milis: ructus crebii, amari. acidi: loquela quasi a committione vitiata; mens sub



inde non sonetans, est inania, & sugar, quas arger narrabat, astendebant. Die quarta mapiers arters edentidam convellebantur, totumque corpus rigidum ad quadran tem, harae permanchat: quae dum fier rent, mulli erant pulsus: & vicifiim, solu to consulsione, hi quoque redibant; & sanorum quidem in carteris similes; ied humiles, & prementibus digitis non mun resistentes, Postea difficili factor respiratione, etsi lingua demum erat jam humida, neque homo amplius delirabat, facces vomuit, & paulo part ad vesperam dici equadem convedans martuus at: Abdomine diducto, senister jecoris talus inventus est laxus, & sphacels provsus viliatus. Ventriculus, & intestina, Tenuia praesertim, his rubra, istic livida, illie nigra: Cali autum initium, qua muscu las contingebat, cavam assi illie faciem



operantes, semuel cum ifis & gangina amnino accupatione mati & in conservem, et some describes established in affection free qued in semperation freezab seriem live deum I para admitten, que accupation to para admittent?

The last cited case swidewith show that gangemes lakes places in the explosioner of the line he as great degree; and if acute inflammation can only attach the anichofring mentioner, I would ask how it so profesher that the substance of the lines becomes gangerous, as mortificantion according to the present opining can use only from two causes my want of and withment and except of inflammatory action

The diagnosis of Physatti is not always easy to be made in correquence of the organ dieseld to



to other vicina It is sometimes mistaken for inflammation of there organs viz. for pleurisy or periforeumony on gastritis. It may accasionally be mistation for spasm of the gall ducts and for rheumatic affect tions of the neighbouring parts, Do Pemberton distinguishes Perlmonie inflammation from Hepatilis 12 By remarking that in the latter complaint a gradual inspiration does not produce eough although it increase is pain. 2 mily that the pain is increased by gentle prefour under the margin of the. ribs which is not the case in pulmonics complaints and 3 4 that the cough if it is present is found to have succeeded not preceded or have been rowal with it as in pleurisy

From partitly the hypotic inflormmention may be distinguished by the absence of that and pain

Children be

with which the inflamed stoward is infected with Now is the preschooling of stringth regard in hapatiths as in implementation of the stoward in hapatiths as in implementation of the stoward

Inflormation of the liver may be disbegineral from speam of the gett duct, by as is not the person of nearer, by the from large from mult, by the cent egangetime of Typicar and the patient feeling were case in mused them in a flored posterior of the body.

The causes of Mapabilis are not easily discussed. With respect to the predisposition of this declare it has been observed most to this declare it has been observed most of pageantity and the male region of taple. The establing causes are partly those which induces provide influence are partly those which induces provide influence are partly those which are now affections and partly those which are now an excelerance of the results when of the time. I may the former owners were wing the montions of the time. I may the former owners were more than a trademose them are the more than a subjective of all the residence to make the more than a subjective of all the residence and made we have the manufactures of all the residence and manufactures to the content of the



of temperature, and the application of cold. Among the ballow causes are wishest hadily expensive; intemperance in the use of spirituans ligitings and continued great heat of climate or reason.

Ox the cure of Republic accita We commence the cure of Hepatite's by arresting as spendily as possible the inflommatory process. In the commencement blood must be drawn by a large outpice Figteen or twenty owners must be taken in as short time as possible and subsequent bleedings must be governed according to circumstances, I the patient be plethorie and the pulse active he will bear be loase more and vice versa. The appearance of the blood must also be taken into consideration. But it can only be consider ed as a safe guide in conjunction with the pulse the degree of pain and other



symptons. If the buff after remaining. fine or six hours after venesection become frim spake, and hassa concave surface have purhered edges, the pulse hard, and the degree of pain be not diministed we may feel secure in drawing more blood. If on the contrary the buff after an equal time the semitransparent hasea greenish yellow colour general bleeding may be omitted, I should then have recourse to topical bloodletting blestering and such local application as would produce a free discharge Cathactics should be early employed

or attendess should be early employed as they act more parlicularly on the hast affected unloading the righels by aiding the paperope of below to the surface of adults within surface of the circles lines. I am difference of function axis amongst prestitioners with



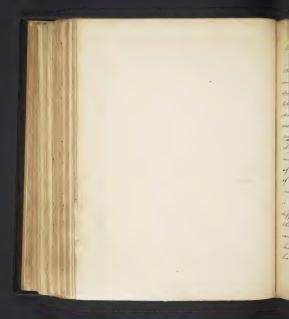
regard to the nature of the eatharter most uneful, some recommend the neutral falls but to a lower as it is said to not high up in the intestines certainly claims reference to

In order to maintain my views of Repatilis which I endeavoured to support before this probefs or of the University of Penn sylvania, I adduce the authority of Argames Bury a very intelligent physician of Guyis * Hospital, in London, who had ample oppor lunities of breating Hepatilis both in Congland and in Pardia en is almost endernice-He gives a decided preference to mercu read purpatives and especially to calomete The expressly allubutes its efficacy in the cure of Hepatilis to its qualities as an evacuant (in the copy of the his letter which is before me the word evacuant is emphatically placed in Italie letters?



for he accords with the opinions best writers, that the general action of mercury on the constitution, and it practicable to accomplish this intention in whork. time, than is almost always required, would be injurious in the early and highly inflam. matory stage of the disease. It he superior officacy of calomet he ascribes to do pun lian quality of evacuating i'm devels at the wiews and considers its operation in this way as often diminishing or superseding the manfrity of bloodlettings He Musicales the All advantage of their countying the beliany decels" by the great and speedy which afforded by drawing out the with from the mamma when this gland becomes implamed after particulion

In bearing our a paper on Hapatilist of found a underce which accords with my ideas so marly that I raunot do



better than make an extract from it "We have omitted, hitherto, to mention the administration of mercury in the treat ment of pepatitis. I very mischievous opinion, paraminted derived from the prace tetioners in India, has for some time prevails ed, that mercury is specific in every disease of the liver; and that even in active V phleamonous inflammation of this viscus it will prevent supportations This opinion, which has been built on the weefs of mercurials in chronic inflammations of the liver, has led to an empirical practice, in which no discrimination is made between forms of disease, which differ more in their nature, than in the name improved upon them. And there can searcely be a doubt, from the known effects of mercury after the body, that, if it be incantiously



employed in the active period of inflam mation, it will increase the action of the arterial system, (already too much) quickened and therefore tend directly to accelerate, and not retard, the suppurative process. It appears, indied, that many judicious and successful practitioners in India do not administer mercury, until the violence of the inflamma. tory action has been moderated by bluding, active perging, and the anti phlogistic plan of treatment. We are now speaking of the administration of mercury in such a way as to produce the peculiar effects of that metal on the constitution at large"

